A JOURNAL OF The Three Months Royal Campaign OF His MAJESTY IN IRELAND.

Together, With

A True and Perfect Diary OF THE Siege of LYMERICK.

By *Samuel Mullenaux*, M. D.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE *Heroick Actions of* William III. *in His Three Months Campaign in* Ireland, *is a Subject of so sublime a Nature, worthy only of those celebrated Authors of Antiquity that sung the Praises of their Gods: And as none but the greatest Masters were allowed to draw the Pictures of any of the* Cæsars; *so it is to be wished, there might arise among the Writers of this Age, some Pen equal to the other famed Pencils, that may be capable to hand down to Posterity, such Actions of King* William, *as the Ages to come will hardly have faith to believe.*

The King in this Campaign in Ireland, *made good the Axiom of that learned Soldier* Zenophon, *That a Prince ought to be the Soul of his Army: And if ever the Naturalists Definition of a Soul could admit of a favourable Sense, it was then, when His Majesty was to His Army, All in All, and All in every Part, in the several Actions of the Campaign, where Honour and Necessity both did call Him, on that Memorable Day of the* Boyne, *in the Trenches, and under the Walls of* Lymerick, *His Majesty behaved Himself to that Astonishing height of Courage, as to be able to say with as much Reason (or rather more) than he of Old, who was pleased to say of Himself,* How many do you reckon me. *I remember the same great Person, in his Life of* Cyrus, *tells us, There is something of Emanation, that from the Soul of a* Hero, *communicates it self to those about them. This appears true of our Forces in* Ireland; *and the Presence and Example of their Royal Leader seem'd to infuse into them a Courage, as extraordinary, as the Cause, for which they fought.*

His Majesty has so far imitated that Northern Hero, Gustavus Adolphus, *that 'tis evident he designs to surpass the Original. In One of that King's Letters to Chancellor* Oxersterm, *who had kindly chid him for exposing his Person in Battle; he tells him, If ever a Prince be obliged to shew the greatness of his Courage, he must do it at the beginning of a Conquest; 'Tis then (says* he*) he must provide a happy period to the War, by a fortunate Beginning; and in order to do this, he must conquer (as soon as possible) and he must conquer in Person,*

His *Renown* (*continues he*) *muſt go a great way before his Enſigns*; *and he muſt level the Walls, and open the Gates of Towns, by the alone Terror of his Name*: *Thoſe who after the Example of* Alexander (*adds this brave King*) *do quit their own Country, to ſeek Glory and Empire in other Nations, muſt venture all, and by their Perſonal Valour, muſt put a diſtinction betwixt them, and other Princes that live at home. Thus far* Guſtavus Adolphus. *And never was there a nearer Parallel than betwixt his Famous Action at the Iſle of* Rugen, *which gave ſo great a Reputation to his Arms, at his firſt entry into* Germany; *and that of His Majeſty at the* Boyne. *The firſt made way for a Glorious Chain of Victories, which have gained the King of* Sweden *an immortal Name*; *and this laſt has made way for an intire Conqueſt of* Ireland, *and for other Laurels yet to come. The many Advantages that attend this Summers Succeſsful Campaign in* Ireland, *we have ſeen in a conſiderable part already*; *but what innumerable Ones, are yet remaining, a little time will diſcover in a Meridian Light. Who can be able to count up the Thouſandth part of the Advantages the poor Proteſtants of* Ireland *have heap'd by one ſingle Victory? They only are fit to repreſent them, who are the one day penn'd up in dark Priſons, every Minute expecting that the firſt opening of the Door would uſher in upon them Harbingers of Death*; *and who the very next day thereafter, had thoſe Doors ſet wide open, at the approach of their Illuſtrious Deliverer. In fine, none can fathom the vaſtneſs of the Change that one ſingle Day has produc'd in* Dublin; *but he who having his Head laid down upon the Block, without hopes of taken it up again, has had a Pardon delivered him at the very nick of time, when the fatal Axe was lifting up, to give the blow.*

It's hard to determine whether this Iſland of Britain, *or that of* Ireland, *has gain'd moſt by this ſucceſsful Campaign: As they out-vied one an other, in the greatneſs of the hazard they were in ſo they now out vye one another, in the greatneſs of their Deliverance, the Dangers that this Iſland was lately in, is ſo well known, that there is the leſs need of delineating them. And I think no true Lover of his Country can look back upon them, but with ſuch a horror, as the now ſafe Paſſenger, does from the Shoar behold the raging* Billows *that threatned him ſome hours ago, with an inevitable Death. And I am perſuaded, that His Majeſties Succeſs in* Ireland, *has not only put* Englands *late ſinking* Bark, *within the ſhelter of a* Bay, *but placed her in a ſafe Harbour. In ſhort, this three Months Succeſsful Campaign in Ireland has been to King* William, *what the fam'd* Rubican *was to* Cæſar: *But with this difference, that inſtead of* Cæſar's *Deſign to enſlave* Rome, *that of our truly invincible Monarch, is to give Liberty to* Europe, *Aſſiſtance to his Allies, ſafety and repoſe to his Subjects, and to acquire a never-dying Glory to Himſelf.*

The JOURNAL, &c.

ON *Wedneſday, June* 12, in the Morning, His Majeſty accompanied with His Royal Highneſs, the Prince of *Denmark*, and ſeveral other Perſons of Quality, embarked at *High-lake*, and the ſame afternoon went out to Sea, but the Wind wavering made not much way that day; but on *Friday* the 14*th*. the Wind proving fair, made amends for the ſlowneſs of the two former days Sailing; and on *Saturday*, about three in the Afternoon, His Majeſty came into the Lough of *Carrickfergus*, with the whole Fleet that attended Him. His Majeſty on His Landing, immediately mounted, and rode on Horſe-back through the main Street of the Town, which was lined on both ſides with innumerable Crouds of People, who bid His Majeſty wellcome, with continual Shouts and Acclamations: At the *White-houſe*, half-way betwixt *Carrickfergus* and *Belfaſt*, His Majeſty was met by the Duke of *Schonbergh*, in his Coach and Six Horſes; the King was pleaſed to a-light, and go into the Duke's Coach, attended only with one Troop of Horſe, and a few Gentlemen, and immediately drove over the Strand to *Belfaſt*.

The uncertainty of the time, and place of His Majeſtys Landing, and the ſuddenneſs of the News was ſuch, that few of the Multitude that Flocked to *Belfaſt* to ſee it had their ends, the Generals motion was ſo quick; yet before they got into the Town there were abundance that met them, and coming to the *North Gate*, He was received by the Magiſtrates of *Belfaſt*, in their Formalities, a Guard of the Foot-Guards, and a general continued Shout, and Shouts of *God Save the King, God Bleſs our Proteſtant King, God Bleſs King* William.

His Majeſty went directly to the Caſtle, which had been ſome time before prepared for him, where he alighted, and went into an Apartment appointed for him, immediately gave Orders for the bringing aſhore 25000 *l.* with ſeveral Tons of Tin Halfpence and Farthings; and Expreſſes were ſent to the Agents of all Regiments, to bring in their Accompts by the 19*th*. in order to receive their Men's Pay, *&c.* In order to which, His Majeſty concerted meaſures how to clear all Quarters, and diſcharge the Country; and gave Orders for the Train of Artillery to be ready to March in eight Days.

His Majeſty was waited upon, and Addreſſed by Dr. *George Walker*, late Governour of *Londonderry*, and about Twelve of the Epiſcopal Clergy.

At Night the Streets were filled with Bonfire-works, which were no ſooner lighted, but the Allarm Signal was given by diſcharge of Guns, ſo Planted, that from one place to another of the Armys ſeveral Winter-Quarters throughout the whole Country in our hands, in a few Minutes, all places had notice of the King's Arrival, and in a very few Hours made Bonfires ſo thick, that the whole Country ſeem'd in a Flame; ſo that the Enemy could not but ſee, and conjecture the cauſe, to their eternal grief.

On the 16*th*. Lieutenant General *Douglas* came to *Belfaſt*; as likewiſe a great number of Presbiterian Miniſters, who came to wait on His Majeſty, and preſented him with a Loyal Addreſs. A little after the King's

Landing at the Lough, betwixt *Carrickfergus* and *Belfaſt*, it ſeem'd to be like a Wood, there being in it between ſix and ſeven hundred Sail of Ships, moſt loaden with Proviſions and Ammunition: The Plenty and Order of all things there was moſt wonderful, and not credible to any but thoſe that ſaw it, no Army in *Chriſtendom* the like; and yet all Goods held a good Rate. His Majeſty continued at *Belfaſt*, concerting Matters, and giving the neceſſary Orders for the opening the approaching Campaign, 'till the *19th.* at which time he went to *Lisbourn*, and Dined with the General, the Duke of *Schomberg*, and the ſame Night he went to *Hilsbrough*, accompanied with Prince *George*, Lord General *Douglas*, the Earl of *Oxford*, and a great many other Nobility and Gentry.

June 20. This day Landed at the *White-Houſe*, 2500 Horſe from *Scotland*; a Camp was this day begun to be formed near *Tanderagee*, about 20 Miles from *Lisbourn* and on the very Frontiers between *Ardmagh* and the *Newry*, whither all the Army is marching.

The *21th.* This day was wholly taken up in forming the Camp.

The *22th.* His Majeſty went from *Hilsbrough* to the Town of *Newry*, where he viewed the part of his Army that was Encamped there, conſiſting of 24000 Horſe, Foot and Dragoons; His Majeſty being informed by His Scouts there, That the *Iriſh* Forces, with their King, were come to a Paſs within four Miles of the *Newry*, betwixt that and the Town of *Dundalk*; His Majeſty ſent a Trumpeter to acquaint the *Iriſh*, That in caſe they burnt any more Houſes, He had given Order to His Army That they ſhould not give Quarter to a Man, either *French* or *Iriſh* they ſhould meet with. And that very Night His Majeſty gave Order for 500 Horſe and Dragoons to be detached, under the command of Lieutenant General *Schravemore*, to march towards *Dundalk*, and mark out a place to Encamp in: The *Iriſh* ſeeing ſome of the Horſe that were the advanced Guard appear, and they thinking the whole Army was approaching, immediately quitted their Paſs, and Fled to *Ardee*, burning their Tents for haſte, but left the Town ſtanding, being apprehenſive that the King would be as good as His Word; ſome of our advanced Party marched ſo near the Enemy, that they plainly ſaw them ſet Fire to their Tents, and the confuſion they were in.

The Paſſes being clear, His Majeſty immediately advanced with the Forces from the *Newry*, towards *Dundalk*, and ſent Orders for General *Douglas*, and the other Forces, to change their march before deſigned them, and immediately to march and joyn him at *Dundalk*.

On the *27th.* we Encamped on the Plains of *Dundalk*, where we reſted the next day, and underſtood that the Enemy were retired from *Ardee*, and had Poſted themſelves on the South ſide of the River *Boyne*: The King went himſelf the next day (with a ſelect Party of Horſe) beyond *Ardee*, to view the Ground; and on the 29th. we marched with the Army to *Ardee*; which we found miſerably Plundered by the Enemy, they leaving nothing but the Houſes with bare Walls, except ſome ſick, old, bed-ridden People, for murdering four of which in cold Blood, a Scotch Soldier and Woman was here hanged.

On the *30th.* His Majeſty Encampad in ſight of the Enemy, the River *Boyne* being between us and them: the King's Tent was pitched about a Mile ſhort of the *Boyne*, and as much above *Drogheda*. His Majeſty at His Arrival near the River about Noon, rode in full view of the *Iriſh* Army, which lay encamp'd on the other ſide.

The Enemy ſoon diſcovered it muſt be His Majeſty who was ſo attended, which made them draw down two Pieces of Six Pound Ball from the Forts a little higher, and

and planted them oppoſite to the place where our Horſe were drawn up, they preſently began to fire, and one of the Balls paſſed ſo cloſe to His Majeſty, that it took away a piece of his Coat, Waſte-coat and Shirt, raiſed the Skin on the blade of his Right Shoulder, and drew a little Blood; but a Plaiſter being put on, His Majeſty continued on Horſeback without the leaſt concern, till four in the Afternoon, when he Dined, and in the Evening was on Horſeback again, though he had been up from One in the Morning. The Enemy ſpent about two hundred Balls, and killed us four or five Men, and about ten Horſes. Here it was that our Horſe ſtood the Shot of the Enemy, every Man on foot by his Horſe ſeveral hours, while they paſs'd the ſhot before mentioned. At laſt, when the King had ſaid, *Now I ſee my Men will ſtand*, ſome Guns were ſent to our Horſe, and about five in the Evening, we brought ſome of our Guns to bear, upon the firſt diſcharge of which among the *Iriſh* Horſe, they retreated from their Battery and ſtood farther off; we diſmounted ſome of the Enemies Guns on their Battery, and with our Bombs, beat down ſeveral Tents, next adjoyning to thoſe of the late King *James*, and the *Count de Lazun*. His Majeſty reſted very well all Night, and at Eight the next Morning, being *July* 1. (ever memorable for poor *Ireland*,) was again on Horſeback: and while the great Bullets were flying, the Prince of *Dermſtadt*'s Horſe was ſhot in the Neck. We underſtood, by a *Proteſtant* Deſerter, that ſwam over the River laſt Night, That the Enemy were 25000 ſtrong, that they had ſent away ſome of their heavieſt Baggage, in order (as they gave out) to Fight us. The King command the Count *de Schonberg*, to march with all the Horſe and Dragoons of the firſt and ſecond Line, of the Right Wing, in all about 5000, and the Brigade of *Trelawny*, and to paſs the River about four Miles from the Camp, further up the River by *Slane*, where had been a Battery of the *Iriſh*, but they were drawn off, and only 800 Dragoons guarded the Ford; this was done in order to take the Enemy in the Flank, while the reſt of our Army paſs'd it nearer *Drogheda*, over againſt their Camp; which the Enemy perceiving, they marched part of their Army to oppoſe the Count *de Schonberg*, (who had already broke ſome of their Squadrons of Horſe and Dragoons that advanced to hinder his paſſing the River) and drew them up in Battalia about a Mile and a half from the place where he had paſs'd the River. In paſſing this Ford, our Men were forced to go down a verp ſteep Hill, and uneven way, yet the *Iriſh* Horſe and Dragoons at the foot of the Ford, only once fired and retreated to a greater Body, who were coming to their aſſiſtance. The King being informed of what had paſſed on that ſide, ſent Lieutenant General *Douglas* with two Brigades of Foot, to reinforce the Count *de Schonberg*, who thereupon changed his Order of Battle, making a Wing of Horſe on his Right, and another on his Left, and placing the Foot in the middle. In this poſture he marched towards the Enemy, after ſome ſmall reſiſtance, put them into diſorder, and followed them fighting as far as the Village called *Duleek*. The Earl of *Portland*, and *Monſieur Overkirke* had part in this Action as *Mareſchals de Camp*; mean time the King cauſed the reſt of the Foot of the firſt Line, conſiſting of the Brigades of *la Meloniere*, which was on the Right, of *Hanner*, and the *Danes*, to march to the Ford wheae *Douglas* was poſted the day before, on the Right, over againſt the Village before mentioned near *Drogheda* (which at this time had a Garriſon of 800 *Iriſh*.) The three Battalions of the *Dutch* Guards were at the head of them, and paſs'd the Ford on the Right over againſt the Village before-mentioned, from whence they beat the Enemy that were poſted there. The Battalion of *la Meloniere* followed them on the Left; and theſe four Battalions being the

first that passed the River, suffered pretty much; of the latter, there were five Officers killed, and eight wounded, and about Sixty Soldiers killed and wounded. Monsieur *Calimote* followed the *Dutch* Guards, with his Detachment of 600 Men, whereof mention was made before, and after them the Regiment of *Cambon*: And here it was that Colonel *Calimote* receiv'd a Shot, of which he is since dead, and several of his Officers were killed upon the place: Duke *Schonberg* headed the *Dutch* Foot Guards, and the King the *Inniskilling* Horse; telling them they should be his Guards that day. Some of the *Irish* Horse oppos'd the *Dutch* Foot, who fought up to the middle in Water, and were almost born down, before some Horse (which they long called for) could come to their relief. It was in passing this Ford, that Dr. *Walker* (famous for the Siege of *Derry*) was killed.

The Brigade of *Hamner* passed next, the Count *de Nassau* being at the head of them, as Major-General; and the *Danes* passed on their Left, Commanded by the Prince of *Wirtembergh*. After these passed the Horse of the Left Wing; but in the mean time some of the Enemies Squadrons (as before mentioned) advanced, and Attacked our Foot: And a Squadron of the Enemies *Guard du Corps*, pierced, with great Vigour, as far as a little Villige, where we lost our great General, his Grace the Duke of *Schonberg*, who advanced thither to observe the Enemies motion. Those that were about his Grace, had before done all they could to perswade him to retire from thence, but they could not prevail with him. He was killed with a Carbine shot in the Neck, and three Cuts over the Head, and one on his Face. Captain *Foubert*, who was next to him, and had likewise receiv'd a Wound in the Arm, got from his Horse to help the Duke, but he died immediately without speaking a word. By this time the King had got over the River; who in passing it with his Horse, (himself engaging in the thickest) met with the like opposition. The *Danish* Horse once gave way, but the King went himself and brought them up again, and at the head of the Horse Charged the Enemy; who after some resistance retired. Fighting, Commanded by Lieutenant General *de la Hoquelle*, and Lieutenant General *Hamilton*, Monsieur *de Lazun* being with the Body who made head against the Count *de Schonberg*, the late King *James* himself not Engaging, but standing at the Rear of them, on a rising ground, out of harms way.

The Enemy retreated from *Defile* to *Defile*; our Horse pursuing them as far as *Duleek*, where the King with the Forces he had with them, joyned those of the Count *de Schonberg*. The Enemy retired about three Miles farther, and there posted themselves in every advantageous place; and the King followed them with his Horse and Dragoons, and Orders were given to Attack them there; but it being very late, and the Fight having lasted from Ten in the Morning till Nine at Night, His Majesty did not think fit to engage the Troops any farther, but ordered the Horse and Dragoons to remain in Arms all Night: He returned to *Duleek*, where the Foot Encampt: But in the Night the Enemy retired in great Confusion; we took their Baggage, and eight Pieces of Cannon.

July 2. The King sent Monsieur *de la Meloniere*, Brigadier General, with a Detachment of 300 Foot, and 1000 Horse, with 8 Pieces of Cannon, to invest *Drogheda*: Being arrived there, the Governour receiv'd the first Summons with great Contempt; but the King sending him word, That *if they forc'd his Cannon to be fired on them, he would not give them any Quarter.* This so frighted the Governour, that having kept the Trumpeter some time, he returned this Answer; That *he would Surrender the place upon fair Capitulation*, viz. *To March out with Arms and Baggage, Colours flying*, &c. *but otherwise he*

he would defend the place to the laſt Extremity. Meloniere ſent him word, *That his Orders were only to ſuffer them to march out without Arms; and that he muſt quickly reſolve whether he would accept of this Offer.* In the mean time Monſieur *de la Meloniere* had cauſed two Batteries to be raiſed, which would be ready the next Morning by break of Day. But the Officers of the Garriſon after having conſulted together, reſolved to yield, and the Capitulation being Signed, they delivered up a Gate, and marched out about an hour after, between thirteen and fourteen hundred Men, and were conducted to *Athlone*, the Officers being permitted to wear their Swords.

After which Monſieur *de la Meloniere* gave Protections to a great many *Papiſts*, who expected to have been plundered, and marched to joyn the Army; whom we ſhall leave for a little time, and give the Reader here an account of the Movements of the late King, and his Troops, and the Affairs in and about *Dublin*, and the *Proteſtants* therein.

Friday June 13. The *Proteſtants* in *Dublin* receiv'd the certain Account of King *William*'s Landing. Before this a Camp had been laid out by the *Iriſh* about *Atherdee*, and the late King *James* had ordered his Army to Rendezvouz there from ſeveral parts of the Kingdom.

On *Monday* the 16th. King *James* marched out of *Dublin* to joyn them with about 6000 *French* Foot, moſt old Soldiers, excellently well Arm'd and Clad; one Regiment of theſe were *Dutch* and *Proteſtants*, and were obſerved carefully for fear of Deſerting.

The whole *Iriſh* Army encamped, made about 36000, all well Clad, and in good heart, both Horſe and Foot. The ſame day King *James* left *Dublin*, there marched in 6000 of the Countrey Militia, and Collonel *Luterel* and *Mac Gillicuddy* as his Aſſiſtant, were left Governors.

It was expected the *Iriſh* would have been much caſt down upon King *James*'s leaving *Dublin*, and the certain News of King *William*'s Landing, but they were much the contrary, they Triumphed and rejoyced as if they had got King *William* in a Pound, and the Day were their own. They were aſſured either that the *French* Fleet would cut of King *William* from *England*, or that an Inſurrection would be made there; for we were told that an hundred thouſand Men were ready to riſe, under the Notion of declaring for a Common-wealth.

The *Proteſtants* in *Dublin* knew not what to think of theſe things, for they were kept as Priſoners of War, and ſuffered to know no more, nor enjoy any more than what the others pleaſed. But this the *Proteſtants* feared moſt (becauſe the *Iriſh* ſpoke leaſt of it) that ſome deſperate Perſons had undertaken to Deſtroy King *William* as ſoon as he ſhould come aſhoar: For the great aſſurance of the *Iriſh* could not be imputed to any other thing than this. Some were ſo open, as to tell their *Proteſtant* Friends very lately, *That they would be glad to go to Maſs within this Twelve Month*: with ſeveral other Expreſſions of the like nature.

The great concern of the *Proteſtants* in *Dublin* was, how they ſhould be preſerved from being Plundered and Burnt, in caſe of the Defeat of the *Iriſh* Army; this they thought could be done only by the *Engliſh* purſuing the Victory cloſe (for by a particular Providence, the *Iriſh* had neglected all this time to fortifie *Dublin*) or elſe by ſending a Party by Sea, to Land at the Bay at the time of the Engagement; neither of which, as it afterward happen'd, was done: But God alone preſerv'd the *Proteſtants* of *Dublin* by an extraordinary Deliverance.

On *Thurſday, June* 19. After King *James* was gone to Encamp, about Twelve at Noon, the Governour ordered all Perſons walking the Streets without Swords or Bayonets, which was the Badge of Proteſtants, to be taken up and ſecured in Parades. At

Night he pickt out whom he thought fit, and sent them to several Prisons, where they were considerably incommoded.

After this followed a Proclamation, **That not above Five Protestants should meet in any place, above the Family, on pain of Death.** By which they were from that time shut out from our Churches, which by an extraordinary Providence, they had enjoyed all these times (except *Christ Church.*) Most of them were frequented twice every Day at Prayers. The Church-men, who stayed in the City, though they had lost all their Subsistance by the *Irish* Parliament, except what People voluntarily contributed, acquitted themselves with a great deal of Zeal and Diligence, being particularly influenc'd by the Bishop of *Meath*, and Dr. *King*, Dean of St. *Patricks*, who have been the Bulwark of the *Protestants* in these sad times.

On *Tuesday* 24. Dr. *King* was clapt up in the Castle, and many other of the principal *Protestants* in the College, (which was now a Garison) and other publick places. The *Galway* Protestants, being about 200, (these were they of Sir *Thomas Southwel*'s party, which were lately brought to *Dublin*, in order to be exchanged) were removed from *White Fryars* to the *Round Church*, and all the *Newgate* Prisoners were put to them, where they were near stifled. The Prisoners of War were brought from *Kilmainham* to St. *John*'s Church; the publick Contributions, which hitherto had been very liberal every Lord's Day, to their Relief, were now intercepted, and the Poor began to suffer much; few Protestants daring to walk the Streets.

Saturday the 28*th.* News came to *Dublin*, That the *Irish* Army retreated, and the *English* Army were come towards *Droghedah*, and seemed to press forward for *Dublin*.

On *Sunday* the 29*th.* the *Irish* Army came on this side the *Boyne*; and King *James*, as it should seem, distrusting the Issue, Sir *Patrick Trant*, First Commissioner of the Revenue, and another Gentleman, were ordered to go from *Dublin* on *Monday* Morning to *Waterford*, to prepare Ships.

July 1*st.* Early in the Morning, the Protestants in *Dublin* were wakened by an Alarm, and the News that there would be a Battle: The Gates of the City were kept strictly Guarded, and the Protestants kept their Houses. The Issue they expected with the greatest apprehensions: Several Reports were spread abroad every Hour; one while that the *French* Fleet were in the Bay; another, that a *French* Express was come from *Waterford*, with the news of taking the *Isle of Wight* by the *French*, and of their being gone to *Dover*; then, that the *English* Right Wing was quite routed; then, that the P. of *Orange* was taken Prisoner: But at Five that Afternoon, some that had made their escape on tired Horses, told the Protestants, The *Irish* were much worsted; and others at Six, That they were totally defeated; from hence, till One that Night, all the Entries of the Town were filled with dusty, wounded and tired Soldiers and Carriages, perpetually coming in.

After these, several of King *James*'s Horse Guards came in straggling, without Pistols or Swords, and could not tell what was become of himself.

Near ten that Night, he came in with about 200 Horse, all in disorder: The Protestants concluded now, that it was a total rout, and that the *English* Army were just ready to come into Town; but were greatly Surprised, when an hour or two after, they heard the whole Body of the *Irish* Horse coming in, in very good order, with Kettle-Drums, Haut boys, and Trumpets; and early the next Morning the *French*, and a great Party of the *Irish* Foot. These being a little rested, Marched out again (as they gave out) to meet the Enemy, which were supposed to draw nigh.

Wed-

Wedneſday, July 2d. About five this Morning. King *James* having ſent for the *Iriſh* Lord Mayor, and ſome Principle Perſons to the Caſtle, made a Speech to them to this purpoſe:

Gentlemen, *I had a very good Army in* England, *and when I had the greateſt occaſion for them, they deſerted Me, and went to the Enemy; and finding a total Dejection againſt Me there, I retired and went to* France, *where I was kindly received by that King, and had all the Aſſurances imaginable from Him, to Re-eſtabliſh Me in My Throne: In ſome time after, I came to this Kingdom, and found My* Roman Catholick *Subjects here, as well equipp'd and prepared to defend My Cauſe, as their Abilities could bear; And tho I have often been told, That when it came to the Touch, they would never bear the brunt of a Battle, I could never credit the ſame, till now; when having a good Army, and all Preparations fit to Engage any Forreign Invader, I found the total Truth of which I had been ſo often Cautioned And tho' the Army did not deſert Me here, as they did in* England; *Yet when it came to a Tryal, they baſely fled the field, and left the ſpoil to My Enemies: Nor could they be prevail'd upon to Rally, tho' the Loſs in the whole Defeat was but inconſiderable: So that, henceforward, I never more determine to Head an* Iriſh *Army, and do now reſolve to ſhift for My ſelf; and ſo, Gentlemen muſt You, It has been often debated, in caſe ſuch a Revolution ſhould happen, whether upon deſerting the City of* Dublin, *the ſame ought not to be Fired? I therefore Charge you, on Your Allegience, That you neither Riſle the City by Plunder, nor Deſtroy it by Fire, which in all Kingdoms will be judged very Barbarous, and muſt be believed to be done by My Orders; and if done, there will be but little Mercy expected from an Enemy thus Enraged.* He told them, *Tho' he quitted* Dublin, *He did not quit his Intereſt in it.* He told his Menial Servants, *That he ſhould have now no farther Occaſion to keep ſuch a Court, as he had done; and that therefore, they were at Liberty to Diſpoſe of themſelves*; And ſo with Two or Three in Company, he went to *Bray*, and along by the Sea to *Waterford*; having appointed his Carriages to meet him another way. 'Tis ſaid, he did not ſleep till he got on Shipboard; and having been once driven in again, is ſince clear gone off.

All this day being *Wedneſday*, nothing was to be ſeen in *Dublin*, but Officers and Carriages, and the Principal Perſons of the Town, their Wives and Families going away; others coming in duſty and weary, getting away as faſt as they could. About four in the Afternoon the Proteſtants were affrighted with the appearance of the *Iriſh* Horſe, which were drawn out of the City early in the morning, and which they hop'd had been quite gone, entering into the Town, followed by the *Freneh* and *Iriſh* Foot, in a full Body; but they only marched through the Town to go farther; the Militia that kept the City followed them, only the Governour remained. At laſt, he reſolved to march alſo, and to drive two or three hundred of the Principal Priſoners before him: but while they were preparing for this, a falſe Allarm was ſpread, that a Party of the *Engliſh* being Landed at the Harbour, were juſt at the Towns-end; it was too dusky to diſprove this by View, and they had not leaſure to ſend a Meſſenger, but in haſt ſhifted for themſelves.

The Proteſtants now began to look out, not knowing well in what Condition they were in, but venturing to the Caſtle, they found Capt. *Farlow*, who had been a Priſoner there, keeping Garriſon alone. Upon this Captain *Robert Fitz-Gerald*, and ſeveral others, who had been Priſoners, went immediately from the Captains own Houſe, towards the City, taking their way by the Council Chamber and Cuſtom-houſe, which he found by the care of Mr. *Francis Babe*, lately Surveyor General of the Revenue, were both ſecured, and continued the Keys of both places to his Truſt, ſetting Guards on each: From thence the Captain with the reſt repaired to the Caſtle, which they found Deſerted by the Papiſts, and on which

they seized for their Majesties Service, having made Sir. *Robert Gore*, who was till then a Prisoner in the Castle, Governour for that Night: And having set strong Guards, on all Places Convenient in the Castle, they passed through the Iron-Gate into the Castle Yard, to secure what Stores were left, as well of Arms and Amunition, as Provisions, where a great Rabble had met, and forcing open the Store-house Doors, had committed very great Outrages, but upon their appearance and some other Persons of Quality that came to their Assistance, by their Prudent Government, this Tumultuous Rabble were dispersed, and they forc'd out of the Castle-Yard, and having well Secured by strong Guards the Castle-Yard and Stores, Committing the Stores to the Charge of Captain *Farlow*, till they returned to the Castle, and leaving the same in charge with Sr. *Robert Gore*, they marched to the Main-Guard, where were a Guard of the Militia, who declared themselves for King *James*, but were by their fair Perswasions, prevailed upon to surrender their Arms, and deliver up the Guards, and left the Main-Guard that Night under Command of Captain *Slaughter*, a Worthy Protestant, and lately Disbanded. Having secur'd the Main-Guard, they went with Captain *Slaughter* to the several City Gates, and set Guards on them. They pass'd through the several Streets of the City to prevent any Disorders; they then return'd to the Castle, and finding all things there in great Quiet and Security, they took a March into part of the Suburbs, and Commanded others with a Guard to secure the Remote Parts of the Suburbs, and took the other Round through the City and Castle; and all things being very safe, they Selected out a certain number of their Company, as the Bishop of *Limerick*, Dr. *King*, Dean *Bourk*; the Captain, Mr. *Witchet*, Councellor *Dixon*, *Francis Babe*, and others, to consult what was then fit to be done; and about Six a Clock they sent out Proclamation by Beat of Drum, for Regulating all Disorders, and forming a Protestant Militia, and sent away Express to the King by Councellor *Dixon*, and Mr. *Francis Babe*, with their Letters to His Majesty at the Camp. These Gentlemen found him Marching up to *Dublin* in two Lines, expecting to meet the *Irish* at *Swords*; at the same time that they gave His Majesty an Account of *Dublins* being at Liberty, News came of the Surrender of *Drogheda*, which he had left a Party to Besiege, and in which they had Pinnioned all the Protestants and Prisoners, and placed them under that part of the Wall which was to be Battered; but this was not known till after the Surrender

Till Afternoon this *Thursday*, *July* the 3. the Protestants in *Dublin* did not hear a word of the English Army; in the mean time they had reports, That the *Irish* and *French* were coming back, and very near them, which gave a damp to their briskness; but this blowing over, and the certain account of the *English* Army being come, they then perceived themselves at Liberty. The Protestants ran about, saluting and embracing one another; and blessing God for this wonderful deliverance, as if they had been alive from the Dead, the Streets were fill'd with Crowds and Shouts, and the Roman *Catholicks* now lay in the same terrors as they had done some few days before.

At Eight this Night, one Troop of Dragoons came as a Guard to an Officer, that came to take charge of the Stores It was impossible, the King himself coming after this, could be welcom'd with equal joy, as this one Troop; the Protestants hung about the Horses, and were ready to pull the Men off them as they march'd up to the Castle.

Next Morning being *Fryday*, the 4th, the Duke of *Ormond*, and Monsieur *Overkirke*, came in with Nine Troops of Horse; and the King being encamped by *Finglass*, came on *Sunday* to St. *Patrick's* Church, and heard a Sermon, preach'd by Dr. *King*, concerning the Power of God: *Of which, that which seemeth*

ſeem'd to us greateſt on Earth, mighty Armies was a faint ſhadow. The King went back to his Camp to dinner, not ſuffering any Soldiers to come into the City, except a few for Guards. By ſome Perſons in our Army that have viewed the Dead at the *Boyne*, I am told, that there were not above ſixteen hundred killed on both ſides, though perhaps you may hear of greater Numbers in *England*, which is a wonderful thing, that ſo ſmall a loſs ſhould diſperſe the whole *Iriſh* Army, who ſeemed to be blown away, only by a Wind from God. *July* 5. The Town of *Wexford* declared for his Majeſty, the manner of it was thus; Collonel *Butler*, Lord Lieutenant of the County, hearing that the late late King *James* was gone by on *Wednesday* laſt, he poſted after him, and from *Duncannon*, wrote to his Son to come to him, and to follow the late King *James* to *France*: He wrote alſo another Letter to Captain *Kelly*, to come away with his Company, and ſet the Caſtle of *Wexford* on Fire, which was under his command; but this Letter falling into the hands of an Engliſh Merchant, where Collonel *Butler* was quartered; he did not deliver it, but told the Captain how he was ſent for, concealing that part of the Letter about burning the Caſtle; and ſo ſoon as he and his Company were gone, the Proteſtants there role, diſarmed the Papiſts, and ſeized the Caſtle; and at their humble Requeſt, by two Meſſengers, His Majeſty ſent ſome few days after, a Regiment, with Arms and Ammunition to ſecure them; we continued in our Camp to refreſh our ſelves till *July* 9. At which time, early in the Morning, his Majeſty cauſed us to decamp from *Finglaſs*, to a place called *Cromlin*, three Miles on the South ſide of *Dublin*. This Day was Publiſhed at the Camp, Their Majeſties Declaration, which follows.

The Declaration of *William* and *Mary*, King and Queen of *England*, *Scotland*, *France* and *Ireland*; To all the People of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, to whom it may concern.

William Rex.

AS it hath pleas'd Almighty God, to bleſs our Arms in this Kingdom, with a late Victory over our Enemies at the Boyne, and with the Poſſeſſion of our Capital City of Dublin, and with the general Diſpertion of all that did oppoſe Us: We are now in ſo happy a Proſpect of our Affairs, and of extinguiſhing the Rebellion of this Kingdom; That we hold it reaſonable to think of Mercy, and to have Compaſſion upon thoſe whom We judge to have been ſeduced; wherefore We do hereby Declare, We ſhall take into our Royal Protection all poor Labourers, Common Souldiers, Country Farmers, Plough men and Cottiers whatſoever; as alſo all Citizens, Townsmen, Tradesmen and Artificers, who either remained at home, or having fled from their dwellings, ſhall by the the Firſt day of Auguſt next, repair to their uſual Places of Abode; Surrendering what Arms they have to ſuch Juſtices of Peace, as are or ſhall be appointed by Us, not only to receive the ſame, but alſo to Regiſter the Appearance of ſuch of the ſaid Perſons as ſhall come in, and ſubmit to Our Authority. For Our Royal Intention is, and We do hereby Declare, That we will not only Pardon all thoſe poor People, as to their Lives and Liberties, who ſhall come in by the time aforeſaid, for all Violences they have done or committed by the Command of their Leaders during the War, but We do promiſe to ſecure them in their Goods, their Stocks of Cattle, and all their Chattels perſonal whatſoever, Willing and Requiring them to come in, and where they were Tenants, there to preſerve the Harveſt of Graſs and Corn, for the ſupply of Winter. But forasmuch as many of them, had a Legal Right to the Tenancy of ſeveral Lands, ſome holden from Proteſtants, and ſome from Popiſh Proprietors, who have been concerned in the Rebellion againſt Us: Our Will and Pleaſure is, That all thoſe Tenants, who held from our good Proteſtant Subjects, do pay their Rents to their reſpective Landlords: And that the Tenants of all thoſe who have been concerned in the preſent Rebellion againſt Us, do keep their Rent in their

Hands until they have notice from the Commissioners of Our Revenue, unto whom they are to account for the same. And as We do hereby strickly forbid all Violence, Rapine and Molestation, to any who shall thus come in, and remain Obedient to Us; so for those of this, or any other Rank or Quality, who are already in Our Quarters, and within our Power and Obedient to Us, We do hereby charge and require, That they be not molested in any sort without Our special Command. For the desperate Leaders of the present Rebellion, who have violated those Laws, by which this Kingdom is united, and inseparably annexed to the Imperial Crown of England, *who have called in the* French, *who have Authorized all Violences and Depredations against the Protestants, and who rejected the Gracious Pardon We offered them in our Proclamation, of the* 22th *of* Feb. 1688. *We are now by God's great Favour, in condition to make them sensible of their Errors; so are We resolv'd to leave them to the event of War, unless by great and manifest demonstrations, We shall be convinced they deserve our Mercy, which We shall never refuse to those that are truly Penitent.*

Given at our Royal Camp at *Finglas* near *Dublin*, the 7*th* day of *July*, 1690. In the Second Year of Our Reign.

July 11*th*. We continued in our Camp at *Cromlin* till this Morning. When the King set out to *Kilkenny*, with a part of the Army; General *Douglas*, with another Part, went some days before towards *Wexford*.

July 14*th*. His Majesty Encamped at *Inchiqueen*, 21 Miles from *Dublin*, where News was brought to the Camp, that *Cavan* and *Sligo* had Voluntarily Surrendred; and that the *Irish* Villains, called *Raparees*, had burnt *Longford*, and the Lord *Longfords* House.

July 15*th*. His Majesty with the Army Encamped at Castle *Dermote*.

On the 16*th*. We Marched to *Caterlough*, which was but five Miles.

On the 17*th*. We Encamped about *Kelly*, leaving the Road to *Kilkenny*, that City being above four Miles out of our way; here by some Deserters come into our Camp, we understood, that the Earl of *Tyrconnel* (who since K. *James*'s leaving of *Ireland*, stiles himself Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*) having some jealousie of the Earl of *Trone* Governor of *Waterford*, sent for him to *Lymerick*, and made Old Collonel *Lacy* Governor in his stead, and that the Enemy had in it about 1600 Men. Collonel *Eppinger*, who was sent from *Dublin* with a small Party by Sea, towards *Wexford* (that being Deserted as you have heard) took Possession of the Place, and secured a Garrison in it; he found a Considerable quantity of Provision there, and his Men a little after took 400 Head of Cattle from the *Raparees*, who had taken them a little time before from the Countrey People, on whom they have ever since the Battle of the *Boyne*, committed many Outrages, and done much Mischief.

July 12*th*. We came to a place called *Bennets-bridge*, within 16 Miles of *Waterford*, where we Encamped. Here we understood, that on the 18*th* the Enemy quitted *Clonmel*; notwithstanding it is a very Considerable Pass, lately strengthned by the addition of several new Fortifications, and Major-General *Sarsfield* was Posted there with 5000 *Irish*; but on the approach of our Army in it's Neighbourhood, he retired towards *Lymerick*. This day four *French* Officers came over to us, they gave an account, That the Earl of *Tyrconnel*, and the Count *de Lauzun*, were Fortifying of *Lymerick*, the remains of the Army being in that Neighbourhood, but in a very ill Condition, having lost all their Baggage. This day the King dined with the Duke of *Ormond*, at the Castle of *Kilkenny*.

On the 20*th*. We Decamped from *Bennets-Bridge*, and Marched about 7 Miles to a place called *Rosen Narrow* and the next day being the 21*th* We came to *Carick*. His Majesty Commanded a Trumpet to be sent to Summon *Waterford*, requiring them to Surren-

Surrender the Place: They desired time till the next Morning, when they sent out Articles, but the King not approving thereof, let them know that they should go out with their own Arms aud Baggage only, and that if they did not accept thereof, but stayed till they were Attacked, he would give them no Quarter. However they sent some of their Scruples again the next day, and Major-General *Kirk*, was sent thither with five Regiments and several Pieces of Cannon to answer them; the next day in the Afternoon the Capitulations were Signed, and the next day after, the Garison Marched out with their Arms and Baggage, the Number of 1600, and were conducted to *Mallow*, 12 Miles in their way to *Lymerick*: The Garrison would not have had so good terms, only His Majesty had Compassion on 300 Protestant Families in the Town. Several Officers staid behind in the Place and Prayed His Majesties Protection. The same day the Lord *Dover*, and Lord *George Howard*, with several others submitted themselves to the King. The *French* when they first came to *Lymerick*, took Possession of it with their Infantrey, under the Command of the Count *de Lauzun*, and they would not suffer any of the *Irish* to come into the Town; so that the Lord *Tyconnel*, and General *Sarsfield*, with their *Irish*, where forc'd all to Encamp without the Town.

July 25*th*. The King viewed the Walls of *Waterford*, without entering into the Town, and returned back to the Camp, which was about three Miles distant, where all things were ready for an Attack. His Majesty dined in the Camp, and then returned to *Carick* that Night. From *Waterford* His Majesty sent a Summons to the Governour of *Duncannon* Fort, Captain *Michael Burk*, offering the same Capitulation which had been granted to *Waterford*, and letting him know if he refused, or delayed to Comply, he must expect no Mercy. He insisted upon six days to consult the Lord *Tyrconnel*, which being refused, he declared he would take that time, whereupon the Cannon was ordered down in order to an Attack; but the next day, being the 26*th*. In the Evening, Sr. *Cloudsly Shovel* appearing with Sixteen Frigats in View, it so terified them, that the Governour writ to Major-General *Kirk*, that they would accept of what had been offered; which His Majesty being made acquainted with, he was pleased to order, That they should still have the Benefit of the Articles that were at first propos'd, and the Fort was accordingly Surrendred, whereby we are possessed of a very advantagous Post, which commands the River of *Waterford*.

On the 27*th*. His Majesty left the Camp, and set forward for *Dublin*, resolving to return immediatly for *England*.

On the 29*th*. The King arriv'd a *Chappel-Izod*, where He Published his Second Declaration as followeth.

William and *Mary*, King, and Queen of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*.

To all the People of Our Kingdom of Ireland, *whom it may concern*.

William R.

" ALthough Our former Declaration, of
" the 7th of *July* last past, hath not
" hitherto produced those Effects of Grati-
" tude and Obedience from several of Our
" Rebellious Subjects which We justly ex-
" pected: Yet being willing to Compassio-
" nate those who are misled, and to extend
" Our farther Grace, as well in granting un-
" to some a longer time to lay hold of the
" Advantages already offered, as to enlarge
" Our Clemency unto others; We do now

farther Declare, That as to all poor Labourers, Common Soldiers, Country Farmers, Ploughmen and Cottiers whatsoever: As also to all Citizens, Townsmen, Tradesmen, and Artificers who remained at home, or who having fled from their Dwellings, shall by the Five and Twentieth Day of this Instant *August* repair to their usual place of Abode, surrendring up what Arms they have to such Justices as are, or shall be appointed by Us, not only to receive the same, but to Register the Appearances of such as shall submit to Our Authority; We do hereby Declare, That We will not only Pardon them as to their Lives and Liberties, for all Violences they have done and committed by Authority of their Superiors, during the Rebellion; but We do also promise to secure them in their Goods, their Stocks, and Cattle, and all their Chattels personal whatsoever; Willing and Requiring them to come in; and where they were Tenants there to preserve the Harvest of Grass and Corn for supply of the Winter. But forasmuch as many of them had a legal Right to the Tenancy of several Lords; some holden from *Protestants*, and some held from *Popish* Proprietors, who have been concerned in the Rebellion against Us: Our Will and Pleasure is, That all those Tenants who hold from our good *Protestant* Subjects, do pay their Rents to their Respective Landlords; And the Tenants of all those who have been in the present Rebellion against Us, do keep their Rents in their hands, until they shall have notice from the Commissioners of Our Revenue, unto whom they are to Account for the same. But whereas we are farther Advertiz'd, that several of these Ranks aforementioned, who have adhered to Our said Declaration, do complain of ill treatment from our Soldiers, and of the Loss of Goods and Stock, on pretence that such Stock and Goods were formerly by them Plundered from the *English*; and therefore praying not only the Security of Our General Declaration, but of particular Protections to be granted to such as should desire the same: As We abhor all manner of Violence done to Our Loving Subjects of what Religion soever, against the Tenour of Our said Declaration, which being under the Great Seal of this Our Kingdom, is above all other Securities: Yet to gratifie Our said Subjects, and to deter all Offenders, We shall Order particular Protections to be granted to such as desire the same: And shall farther Require upon pain of Our highest Displeasure, that they become effectual to all such of Our Loving Subjects, as shall remain stedfast in their Duty to Us. And who have not since the Publishing of Our Declaration aforesaid, Plundered Our *Protestant* Subjects, or sheltered under such Protections as already they have had, the Goods and Stocks of Our Enemies who continue Obstinate in their Disobedience; for in either of these Cases they cannot expect but to remain accountable for what they have done, unless they forthwith make Restitution of all such Plundered Goods to the Right Owners; and also discover immediately to some of Our Justices of the Peece, what Goods and Stock they have so conceal'd.

"As for others of Superiour Rank and Quality, and also such as have born Offices under Our Enemies, whether Military or Civil; That which at present we do declare is this: That if any of them shall within the time aforesaid surrender themselves to Our Obedience, and shall be content, during the Rebellion in this Kingdom, to betake themselves to such

Town

" Town or City as ſhall be aſſign'd them, " they ſhall be ſecure in their Lives, and " have the Liberty of ſuch Town or City; " and if they are deſtitute, and in want, " ſhall alſo have a Subſiſtence allow'd them, " according to their reſpective Qualities; " and the ſame ſhall be paid them by the " Commiſſioners of Our Revenue, till by " the bleſſings of Peace, We may be in a " Condition to conſider all Our Loving " Subjects, and thoſe in particular, who " ſhall have been moſt early in their Obe- " dience towards Us. As to Strangers of " what Nation ſoever they be, who have " taken Service in this Kingdom againſt " Us, We do farther Declare, That if they " ſhall forſake the Enemy, and come into " Our Quarters within the time aforeſaid, " they ſhall not only receive Our Protecti- " on whilſt they are in the Kingdom, but " forthwith have Paſſports given them to " go directly home into their reſpective " Countries: But if theſe Manifeſtations of " Our Grace and Favour ſhall not be valued " as they deſerve; or if any ſhall perſiſt in " that barbarous and Unchriſtian way of " Burning and Deſolatiou, which in ſome " places hath of late been practiſed; We " ſhall hold Our ſelves diſcharged of thoſe " Conſequences and Calamities which muſt " inevitably follow, ſince thoſe who are " obſtinate againſt Our Mercy become the " Authors of their own Confuſion.

Given at our Court at Chapel-Iſard, *this Firſt Day of* Auguſt 1690. *in the Second Year of Our Reign.*

The ſame week was Publiſhed a Proclamation concerning the *Iriſh* Papiſts hiding their *Arms* and *Amunition*, *&c.* the ſubſtance of which, was as followeth. That notwithſtanding it was Notoriouſly known, that the Papiſts of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, of all Ranks and Degrees, were lately very well furniſhed with Fire-*Arms*, Swords, Bagonets, Skeins, Pikes, Half-Pikes, Scythes, and other *Arms* Offenſive and Deffenſive; as alſo with great quantities of Gun-powder. And although *His Majeſty* in *His* Royal Proclamation of the Seventh of *July*, did Extend, and hold forth *His Mercy* and Compaſſion, to all Citizens, Towns-men, *&c.* and *Aſſured* them not only of Pardon; as to their Lives and Liberties, for all Violences, *&c.* but alſo ſecurity in their Goods, Stacks of Cattle, and Chattels Perſonal; and that thoſe of any other Rank, or Quality within *His Majeſties* Quarters, and Obedient to *Him*, ſhould not be diſquieted in any ſort, without *His* particular Command. And nothing more was expected on their parts, but either to continue in, or return to their reſpective Dwellings, and to give us their *Arms*, and to follow their ſeveral Trades and Callings. But although ſeveral Perſons had laid hold on *His Majeſties* ſaid Declaration, and are received into *His* Royal Protection, yet, few of them had brought in their *Arms*, and moſt of thoſe brought in were broken, which *His Majeſty* looked upon as an high Contempt, and done out of a Wicked Deſign, on any Oppertunity to joyn with the Rebels. Therefore to the end, that all Perſons might be left without Excuſe, and prevent the fatal Conſequences of their Contempt, and Diſobedience; *His Majeſty* ſtrictly Commands all Perſons, of the Popiſh Religion within the Kingdom of *Ireland*, who reſide in any part under *His Majeſties* Obedience, that they do within Ten days after the Publiſhing this Proclamation in the City, or Shire Town of that County, wherein they reſpectively Dwell, or Reſide, Surrender, and Deliver all the Fire *Arms*, *Swords*, *&c.* as alſo the Gun-powder, which they lately had in their own Cuſtody, or in the Cuſtody of any other for their Uſe, To the next *Mayor* Chief *Magiſtrate*, *&c.* in the City, Town or Country, where they reſpectively Dwell or Reſide; Who are required to Regiſter the ſame, and to return a perfect Liſt of ſuch *Arms*, and *Amunition* as they ſhall receive by

By Vertue of the Proclamation; as alſo, to lodg the ſame in ſome ſafe Garriſon of *His Majeſties* that is neareſt adjacent.

And His Majeſty further Declares, that if the aforeſaid Perſons of the Popiſh Religion, do not by the time limited deliver their *Arms, &c.* they ſhall be looked upon as Contemners of *His* Royal *Authority*, and as Perſons deſigning the Diſturbance of *His* Government, and as Traytors and Rebels, and will accordingly abandon them, to the Diſcreſſion of *His* Soldiers, or they ſhall be committed to Goal without *Bail* or *Main-priſe*.

His Majeſty likewiſe Commands all Proteſtants of the Kingdom, That they do not keep or conceal any *Arms* or *Ammunition* belonging to any Papiſt, but that they be forthwith delivered to the *Magiſtrates* and Officers aforeſaid.

At the ſame time was likewiſe Publiſhed, the following Proclamation.

By the King and Queens moſt Excellent Majeſties, a *Proclamation for a Faſt.*

William Rex,

WHereas We have, under the Protection of Almighty God, taken upon Us, the Deliverance of Our good Proteſtant Subjects of Ireland, *from the Oppreſſion of Popery and Arbitrary Power, under which they lately groaned; And having been already bleſt, with ſome happy Progreſs in this Work, and reſolving ſtill to perſevere therein, till the Rebellious parts of this Kingdom ſhall be alſo Reduced, in due Obedience to Our Crown of* England, *We cannot but hold it needful to invoke the Aſſiſtance of Almighty God, who hath hitherto been ſo Propitious to Us, and pour forth Our Prayers in Publick and Solemn Manner, that he would vouchſafe to Bleſs the future Progreſs of Our Arms, and bring Us to a ſpeedy Enjoyment of Peace and Quietneſs in the Land.*

Wherefore, We do hereby Order and Appoint, that Friday *the Fifteenth Day of Auguſt Inſtant, be ſolemnly Obſerved and Kept, as a Day of Publick Faſting, Prayer, and Humiliation, in and throughout all the Parts of this Our Kingdom, under Our Obedienee, for ſupplicating Almighty God, for the Pardon of Our Sins, and for imploring His Bleſſing upon Us, and upon Our Forces by Sea and Land, and that conſtantly during the War,* Friday *in every Week, be ſet apart for the ſame Ends and Purpoſes. And to the end Our good Subjects may be the better prepared for the ſaid Work, and inſtructed in their Duty, when they are Aſſembled to perform it. We have thought fit to Direct and Appoint, the Archbiſhops and Biſhops of this Kingdom, to Compoſe a Form of Prayer, proper for the Occaſion, to be made uſe of in all Churches and Chappels, and other Publick Places of Worſhip in this Our Kingdom.*

And We do hereby ſtrictly Charge and Require all Our Loving Subjects to Aſſemble together in their Reſpective Pariſh Churches, or Publick Places of Worſhip, at the Times, and to the Ends aforeſaid. And We alſo Charge and Require all Parſons, Vicars, Curates, and Others, that have Care of Souls, that they Officiate accordingly in their Reſpective Churches, Chappels, or Places of Worſhip, and that they give Notice hereof, by Reading this Our Proclamation, every Sunday, *during the Preſent War.*

Given at Our Court at *Chapple-Iſard*, this Firſt Day of *Auguſt*, 1690. In the Second Year of Our Reign.

The

The Journal of the Siege of Lymerick, *from the firſt of* Aug. 1690. *to the time of Raiſing the Siege.*

HIS Majeſty receiving an Expreſs at *Chappel-Izard*, from the Camp, That the Enemy had drawn together moſt of their ſcattered Troops, about *Lymerick*, were grown very Impudent, and ſeem'd to have new Life and Vigour put into them, upon His Majeſty's retiring from the Camp, and that they were reſolv'd to make a deſperate Defence of the City of *Lymerick*, when-ever Beſieged: On which His Majeſty altered His Reſolutions, reſolving to return to the Camp, the better to diſpoſe of things for the puſhing on the Siege, and ſent Order to Lieutenant General *Douglas* to March from *Athlone*, and joyn the Count *De Solmes*.

On *July* 27. We Marched from *Carick*, under the Command of the Count *De Solmes*; His Majeſty, as aforementioned, having left the Camp, and came the ſame day to the Town of *Clonmel*, which is Eight very long Miles: This Place ſeems to be very ſtrongly Scituated, and doubtleſs might have held out for ſome time, had it been Garriſoned by any but *Iriſh*-Men.

The 28. We Marched Seven Miles farther; and the next day, being the 29. We Encamp'd at a place called *Goolin-Bridge*, which is about 23 Miles from *Lymerick*: Here, as ſoon as we Arriv'd, we had the confirmation, That the *French* had poſſeſs'd themſelves of the City of *Lymerick*, and that they would not ſuffer any of the *Iriſh* Forces to come into it, having turned out thoſe few that were in Garriſon there. On the 30. and 31. We lay quiet in our Camp, and refreſhed our ſelves.

Auguſt the firſt, A Detached Party of the *Inniskilling* and *Daniſh* Horſe, *&c.* Marched from our Camp, and advanced within ſight of the Enemy near *Lymerick*, who, upon the approach of the advanced Parties, were in great conſternation; and they brought an account, That the Groſs of the *Iriſh* Army, conſiſting of about 27000 Men, were (upon the hearing of the Advance of our Army) retired from beyond the *Shannon*.

Auguſt 2. Advice was brought into the Camp, of the Surrender of the Town of *Youghal*.

Auguſt 3. A Deſerter came into our Camp from *Lymerick*, and told us, That yeſterday Morning, the ſecond Inſtant, he ſaw the *French* Infantry March out of the Town, about 3500 ſtrong, with Eight Field Pieces; (leaving ſeveral of their Ingineers and other Officers in the Town); and that the common report was, That they were going to *Galway* to Embark there for *France*, that being a more convenient Port for their taking Shipping than *Lymerick*; *Galway* being but Nine Miles from the Mouth of the Bay, and *Lymerick* is Sixty: And that as ſoon as the *French* had quitted the Place, and were marched out, Three Regiments of *Iriſh* Auxillaries, under the Command of Colonel *Lutterel*, marched in, and took Poſſeſſion of it. This Advice afterwards confirm'd, as well by our Parties that had been ſent out, as by other Deſerters.

Auguſt 4. The Regiments that were ſent to reduce the Town of *Waterford*, and Fort of *Duncannon*, under the Command of Major General *Kirk*, joyned our Camp.

Auguſt 5. A Detachment of Six hundred Horſe were ſent from our Camp, to reinforce the Garriſon of *Youghal*, and prevent any Deſign the Enemy may have upon it; and this Evening Lieutenant General *Douglas* joyned us from *Athlone*.

On the 6. Our Army, conſiſting now of 38500 Effective Men, decamped from *Goolen-Bridge*, and Marched in Two Bodies towards *Lymerick*, the Infantry taking their way by a place called *Sallawood*, and the Cavalry marched the other Road by way to *Cullen*.

On the *7th*, About Noon, we came to a place called *Carickelliſh*, which is between five and ſix Miles from *Lymerick*, and here our Horſe and Foot joyned in one Body again, and in the Afternoon ſome ſmall Detached Parties were ſent to obſerve the Poſture and

Motions of the Enemy; but on the approach of our Men, the Enemy retired in great precipitation from place to place, and in the Night burnt a great many ſmall Houſes and Cabins within Three Miles of the Town; and this Evening was held a great Council of War in the preſence of His Majeſty, where Reſolutions were taken to Attack the *Iriſh* Forces early the next Morning; which were Encamped, and had Intrenched themſelves in all the Defiles leading thereto; having firſt Plowed up the Ground, made great numbers of ſmall Forts, threw Timber and Trees acroſs, and did all that poſſibly could be done to obſtruct the Paſſage of the King's Forces; leaving the Hedges, Gardens, and other places for Five Miles together, with Muſqueteers, in the nature of an Ambuſcade.

On the 8. At One in the Morning, His Majeſty ſent out Nine Hundred Horſe, and Two Hundred Foot, Detached out of the Regiments of *Oxon*, *Trelawny*, *Cuts*, *Laneer*, *Lloyd*, and *Danes*, under the Command of the *Heer Bentinck*, Earl of *Portland*, and Brigadeer *Stewart*, &c. who advanced within Cannon Shot of the Town, notwithſtanding the oppoſition made by Three Regiments of the Enemies Foot, one of Horſe, and another of Dragoons, who ſtood but one Firing, tho' they had the covert of the Hedges, through which they Fired. About Four hours after, this Detachment returned to our Camp, and gave the King an account of the poſture the Enemy were in. And about Seven a Clock His Majeſty went himſelf with a freſh Party of 200 Select Horſe, being accompanied with Prince *George*, Major General *Gnickle*, the *Heer Overkirk*, and other great Officers, they approached within Two Miles of the Town. The Enemy were come ſo near, with ſome of their Out-guards, that we could hear them Talk with their damn'd *Iriſh* Brogue on their Tongues, but they were ſeparated from us by a Bog, which was very deep, and ſo ſcituated, that we could not poſſibly Attack them. This Night it was reſolved at a Council of War, that the Army ſhould March towards the Town, in order to Battle; for we underſtood, as you have heard, That the Country being very cloſe, and full of Hedges and Ditches, the Enemy had lined them to defend the approaches to the Town. Accordingly the next day, being the 9*th*, our whole Army Decamped by Five in the Morning, Colonel *Earl* leading the Van, with Two Hundred Horſe and Dragoons, and One Thouſand choſen Foot out of all the Regiments in the Army, both *Engliſh* and *Forreigners*. Upon our approach we found the Enemy drawn up within Two Miles of the City of *Lymerick*, whereupon Colonel Earl ordered his advanced Troops to make a Halt until the reſt were come up. Then our Horſe puſhed them for near a Mile; their Horſe at firſt made a ſhew as if they would make vigorous Reſiſtance, and ſtood our firſt Charge, but ſoon afterwards gave way, when they threw themſelves behind the Hedges, and Fired ſo from thence, that our Horſe could not come to them. Upon which we brought ſome ſmall Field-Pieces to Fire upon them; and at the ſame time the 1000 Detached Foot were ordered to Attack them. Accordingly, about One a Clock, Colonel *Earl* led on his Foot, who run on with that Bravery, tho' the Enemy made a great Fire through the Hedges, and continued this ſort of Fighting for Two Hours, advancing within Four Hundred yards of the Town, and poſſeſſing themſelves of Two advantagious Poſts, called *Ireton's-Fort*, and the *Old Kirk*, and ſuch was the Bravery, Courage, and Reſolution of our Men, that their Officers could hardly ſtop them there, notwithſtanding they were told it was His Majeſty's Expreſs Order. Then the Beſieged began to Fire from the Town with their Great Guns, which killed us ſome Men; but in all this days Action we had not above 35 Killed and Wounded, tho' above 250 of the Enemy were Killed in their ſeveral Retreats, among which were ſeveral Officers of Note, beſides divers taken Priſoners. Our Pioneers were imployed moſt part of the Afternoon in levelling the great number of Trenches the Enemy had

caſt

caſt up for their Defence.

Between Six and Seven in the Evening His Majeſty ordered a Trumpeter to be ſent with a Summons to the Town, and as the Deſerters hath ſince Informed us, a great part of the Garriſon, with ſome of the Officers, were for Capitulating; but Monſieur *Boiſeleau*, who is Governor, Duke of *Berwick*, and Colonel *Lutterel*, &c. reſolutely oppos'd it, making a Speech to the Garriſon of the great Diviſions there were in *England*; and that 50000 *French* had made a deſcent, and ſaid, the Prince of *Orange* would be obliged to draw off His Army in few days, to defend the Kingdom of *England*; and thereupon prevailed upon them to ſtand to their Arms. The Trumpeter was ſent back with this Anſwer from Monſieur *Boiſeleau* the Governor, *That as King* James *had intruſted him with that Garriſon, he would recommend himſelf to the Prince of* Orange *by a vigorous Defence.* About Eight at Night the King went to his Camp a little Mile from the Town, having been on Horſe-back from Four in the Morning, giving the neceſſary Orders, and expoſing himſelf amidſt the greateſt of dangers, wherein His Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Denmark* did every where accompany His Majeſty. The Cannon ceas'd not all the while to Play from the Town, ſeveral of the Shot coming over His Majeſty's Tent, and ſome falling near it. The ſame Evening a Party of the Royal Regiment, and other Dragoons, was ſent to view the Ford at *Annaghbeg*, a place about Two Miles above the Town, where Six of the Enemies Regiments of Foot, Three of Horſe, and Two of Dragoons (Commanded by *Berwick* and *Lutterel*) were Poſted on the other ſide of the River, with a Breaſt-work to cover them; who all Fired upon our Men, but being ſuch extraordinary Markſmen, they neither Killed nor Wounded any of them.

The Enemy being thus poſted ſo very advantagiouſly, that we expected to have met with great difficulties and oppoſition in paſſing the River, which is very Rapid, and the bottom Stony; but the Enemy in the middle of the Night abandoned their Station with great precipitation, ſo that Lieutenant General *Ginkle*, and Major General *Kirk*, who were Commanded by the King with a Detachment to force their way over, paſſed the River the next Morning early, being the 10*th*, with about Five Thouſand Horſe, Foot, and Dragoons, ſelected out of the ſeveral Regiments, the Horſe and Dragoons firſt, and the Foot afterwards, who went almoſt to the middle in Water, and yet the River is ſhallower now than has been known for many Years. About Eight a Clock the King went over in Perſon, accompanied with His Royal Highneſs the Prince of *Denmark*, and the *Heer Bentink*, Earl of *Portland*, and Monſieur *Overkirk*, &c. and Three Regiments of Foot, with ſome Pieces of Cannon, were poſted there. About Four in the Afternoon, His Majeſty, upon the Information he had receiv'd by ſome Deſerters, That the Lord *Tyrconnel* was with a ſmall Camp about Six Miles from *Lymerick* in the Road to *Galway*, ſent out a Party of Horſe, under the Command of a Lieutenant Colonel, to get a farther account of them, but they were retired from thence before our Men came up: We had likewiſe an account this Night brought to our Camp, by a Deſerter, That the Count *De Lauſun* lay with his Men near the City of *Galway*, the People there refuſing to receive them into the Town.

The 11. was ſpent in viſiting the ſeveral Poſts, and giving the neceſſary Orders about the Siege.

The 12. His Majeſty Commanded Brigadeer *Stewart*, with a Detatchment, and Four Pieces of Cannon, to go early this Morning and Attack *Caſtle Connel*, which is of conſiderable Strength, ſcituated on the *Shannon*, about Four Miles from *Lymerick*. There were in it above 140 Men, Commanded by Captain *Barnwel*, who had refuſed to Surrender upon the Summons ſent him the Night before, but no ſooner ſaw the Cannon, but ſubmitted at Diſcretion.

The ſame day Advice came into our Camp, That General *Sarsfield*, having with 5 or 600

Horſe and Dragoons paſſed the *Shannon*, Nine Miles above *Lymerick*, had about Two that Morning, ſurpriſed near a place called *Cullen*, Eight Pieces of our Cannon, of 18 Pound Ball, which were coming with ſome Waggons laden with Powder and Ball from *Kilkenny*, under the Guard of a Squadron of Horſe and a ſmall Party of Foot. The Enemy Killed all they met, Men, Women, and Children, in all about ſixty, the reſt eſcaping; the Women and Children that belonged to the Wagoners and Gunners they Murdered moſt Barbarouſly in their Beds; they Blew up the Powder, which burſt Two of the Guns, the other Six, with the Pantons being left intire, and fit for Service, and they likewiſe Burnt ſome of the Carriages: Their haſt and diſorder was ſo great, that they could carry nothing away with them, but left behind them ſeveral things untoucht, as alſo the Carriage Horſes, which were looſe at Graſs. Sir *Albert Cunningham*, with part of his Regiment of *Inniskilling* Dragoons, that lay not far from thence, being timely Alarm'd by a Deſerter march'd immediately towards the Enemy, charged them, killed about Twenty, with a Major and a Captain, and purſued them as far as was ſafe. Sir *John Lanier*, who upon the news of *Sarsfield's* March, was, by the Kings Order, ſent from the Camp with a Detatchment of Horſe, came within Three Miles of them, and being informed of what had happened, ſtruck off to *Kilcullen Bridge* to cut off their Retreat, but the Enemy retired by the way of *Athlone*. This accident hindred us five or ſix days, which we ſpent in preparing our Batteries, and put all things in a good poſture for a vigorous Attack of the Town.

On the 14. An Expreſs came to our Camp from *Youghal*, giving an account, that the Garriſon there conſiſting of 50 Foot, and 36 Dragoons, hearing what miſchief the Raparies did in the Country, and that there was a great number of them at *Caſtle-Martyr*; the Officers that Commanded drew out both the Horſe and Foot, and Marched to Attack them, but the Foot not being able to March ſo faſt as the Dragoons, the latter met near *Caſtle-Martyr*, 300 Raparies Horſe and Foot, and immediately Routed them, killing 60. and taking 17. Priſoners, and the Foot being come up, they Summoned the Caſtle, which Surrendred upon Liberty to go to *Cork*, but without their Horſes and Arms, which being done, the Soldiers took the Horſes, and the Arms were given to the *Proteſtant* Inhabitants, and ſo they returned to *Youghal*. While this was doing, Captain *Price*, and Captain *Whetſtone*, Commanders of the *Briſtol* Men of War, who were then at *Youghal*, being informed, That there were Two Ships in *Cork* Harbour, Laden with Hides and Tallow for *France*, they Sailed to the Harbours Mouth, and ſending in their Boats, brought away the Two Ships, and carried them to *Waterford*.

Auguſt 16. This Morning was Publiſhed in the Camp the following Proclamation.

A Proclamation by the King and Queens moſt excellent Majeſties.

William Rex,

WHereas We are informed, That divers Perſons, either through Diſaffection to the Clergy of the Church of Ireland, as by Law Eſtabliſhed, or from a Deſign to take advantage of the preſent Diſturbances in this Kingdom, do delay or refuſe to pay their Tythes, and other Eccleſiaſtical Duties to the aforeſaid Clergy, as by Law they ought to do. We having a gracious Regard to the diſtreſſed condition of the Church and Clergy, and being ſtedfaſt in Our Reſolution, to preſerve the benefit of the Law to all Our Subjects in the due Execution thereof; do hereby ſtrictly Command and Require all Our Loving Subjects, of what Rank or Condition ſoever, That they yield, ſet forth, and pay unto the Archbiſhops, Biſhops, Deans, Archdeacons, Prebends, Rectors, Parſons, Vicars, Curates, and all others that have Eccleſiaſtical Dignities or Cure of Souls, the Tythes and other Eccleſiaſtical Duties, that are or ſhall become due

due or payable to them reſpectively, according to the Laws and Cuſtoms of this Our Realm of Ireland.

Given at Our Royal Camp before *Lymerick*, this Fifteenth day of *Auguſt*, 1690. In the Second Year of Our Reign.

On the 17*th*, The whole day was ſpent in making the neceſſary Preparations, and getting all things ready for the opening of the Trenches, which in the Evening was put in Execution, the Trenches were opened with Seven Battallions, conſiſting of *Engliſh*, *French*, and *Daniſh* Infantry, Commanded by the Prince of *Wirtemberg*, Lieutenant General, Major General *Kirk*, Major General *Petteau*, and Sir *Henry Bellaſſis* Brigadeer. We advanced this Night about 300 paces, and took Two Redoubts from the Enemy, from whence they might have diſturbed our Workmen. The 18*th*, about 10 at Night, the Trenches were Relieved by Lieutenant General *Douglas*, my Lord *Sidney*, and Count *Naſſau*, Major Generals, and Brigadeer *Stewart*, with Seven Battallions of Foot, and this Night we made our regular approaches towards another ſtrong Redoubt of the Enemies, notwithſtanding the Night was exceeding dark, that had it not been prevented by the extraordinary care and dilligence of the Officers, our Men had certainly fallen foul on one another, thro' miſtake.

The 19. The Trenches were Reliev'd by the Prince of *Wirtemburg*, Lieutenant General, Major General *Kirk* and *Petteau*, and Sir *Henry Bellaſſis* Brigadeer, and we continued our Approaches towards the ſaid Redoubt; which the King gave Order ſhould be Attack'd the next day.

The 20. The Trenches were Reliev'd by Lieutenant General *Douglas*, my Lord *Sidny*, and Count *Naſſau* Major Generals, and Brigadeer *Stewart*; the Signal was given by Three Guns, about Two in the Afternoon, when our Men that were Detached for this Service, to the number of about 150 (choice Select Men) beſides Officers, immediately fell on, and with extraordinary Courage entred the Fort, and drave out the Enemy, killing about 40 of them. After we had been about half an hour in poſſeſſion of the Fort, the Enemy made a great Sally, Horſe and Foot, in all about Two Thouſand; but they were ſo warmly receiv'd by our Men, that after a ſhort Diſpute they were beaten back; our Horſe purſuing them to the very Walls of the Town.

The 21. We carried on our Trenches, and finiſhed them to that degree, ſo as to hinder any more Sallies.

The 22. We raiſed a Battery of Eight Guns, and Twenty four pound Ball, and two of Eighteen, againſt the Enemies high Towers, from whence they Fired upon our Men, and we have quite levelled them. The Night following we threw great numbers of Bombs and Carcaſſes into the Town, and Burnt many of the Houſes.

The 23. This Morning one of *Gilmoy's* Troopers came over to us, and brought with him a Boy, and Four very good Horſes. About Noon Two Captains, a Lieutenant, a Prieſt, and Seventy common Soldiers of the Enemy were brought in Priſoners from *Nighna*, a conſiderable Caſtle Two Miles from our Camp, where General *Gnikle* Marcht with Two Thouſand Horſe, Six Hundred Dragoons, a Regiment of Foot, and Two Guns, the Caſtle indured a Siege of Twenty Four hours, and then Surrendred on Diſcretion. This Afternoon Two *French-Men* came over to us, and brought with them Two as good Horſes as any in our Army, they gave us an account that the Rogues in the City are in a miſerable condition for want of Bread and Drink, but that Meat is plenty among them. This Night about Seven in the Evening, we Played furiouſly into the Town, with our Bombs, Red hot Balls, and other Fire-Engines, which Fired the Town in ſeveral Places, one fell into their great Magazine of Hay, which was conſumed, and ſeveral Houſes Burnt, the Fire laſting there about Six hours, another

ſet Fire to a place near the Church, which was not conſumed till Five the next Morning, and as that was quenched, we Fired another place, which was Blown up by the Enemy.

The 24. This Morning our Guns Fired very briskly at the Walls, but being too far off did little Execution, ſo that Two new Batteries were this day made within Eighty Paces of the Wall, and our Trenches were carried on by the indefatigable labour of our Men, within Piſtol-ſhot of the Counterſcarp, and our Guns were carried this Night down to the ſaid Batteries, firſt againſt the Wall, of Eight half Cannon, the other of Two Eighteen Pounders againſt the *King's-Iſland*. This Night a Deſerter came over to us, who ſays, our Fire Utenſils, and great Shot have done them much damage, deſtroying at leaſt Thirty People.

The 25. This Morning about break of day, we began to Fire from our new Batteries againſt the Wall, but it Rained ſo hard till Three in the Afternoon, that our Men could not work the Guns, however on any intermiſſion of the Rain, our Guns Play'd violently againſt the Walls, and from Three we fired at leaſt 300 Shot with good Succeſs againſt the Wall; had not this day proved ſo wet, we had Stormed the Counterſcarp, however we advanced our Trenches within 30 yards of the Ditch. A Deſerter that came out of the Town inform'd us, That the day we took the Redoubt, the Enemy loſt above 300 Men.

The 26. We widened the Breach we had made the day before in the Wall of the Town, and beat down part of the Enemies Palliſado's on the Counterſcarp. This Night we ſet Fire to the Town again, which Burnt very vehemently. A Deſerter gives us an account, That Colonel *Darington*, Colonel *Gar. More*, Sir *Maurice Hueſtas*, and Colonel *Lutterel* were Killed in the Sally.

The 27. The King ordered an Attack to be made on the Counterſcarp, which was begun about Three in the Afternoon; a Detached Party of Granadeers made the onſet, and was ſeconded by other Detachments, who went on with that Heat and Courage, that having gained the Counterſcarp, and a Fort which the Enemy had under the Walls, inſtead of lodging themſelves there, as they were ordered to do, and not to advance any further, they mounted the Counterſcarp, following the *Iriſh* that fled that way, and ſome were entring into the Town; but the Enemy being Intrenched behind the Breach, and having Planted Cannon againſt it, they were cut off. The Fight laſted Three hours, during which the Enemy were ſtill ſupplied with freſh Men, and they ſprang a Mine in the Ditch, but with little Effect; but in concluſion, our Men having loſt the opportunity of Lodging themſelves, it was thought fit to retire to our Trenches. What Men we have loſt in theſe ſeveral Actions we cannot preciſely ſay, but by the beſt Computation and niceſt Scrutiny of the moſt Intelligent Obſervers, it's thought we may have loſt about 700. Killed and Wounded ſince the beginning of the Siege.

The 28. At Night we advanced our Trenches about 20 Yards, notwithſtanding it had Rained moſt part of the Day; it continued to Rain all this Night, and all the next day to the 30*th*, almoſt without Intermiſſion: On which a Council of War being Called, where, as is ſaid, the following Reaſons (among others) being urged, His Majeſty thought fit to give Order for the raiſing the Siege.

Firſt, 'That the Rain that had fallen, and 'in all probability was likely to fall, would 'in a little time ſo moiſten the Ground about '*Lymerick*, that it would be impoſſible to 'draw off the Cannon and heavy Baggage.

Secondly, 'That the River *Shannon* began 'ſo to ſwell, that if they did not ſuddenly 'Paſs the ſame, the Communication with the 'other part of the Army would be cut off.

Thirdly, 'The Watry Seaſon would un-'doubtedly bring the Country Diſtemper on 'our Army, and ſo more dye of it than by 'the hand of the Enemy; in the ſame man-'ner they did the laſt Campaign at *Dundalk*.

Fourthly, 'That the Garriſon of *Lymerick* being

'being very numerous, if they abide any Aſ-
'ſault (which on the account of the Weather
'muſt be made with great diſadvantage) we
'ſhould loſe a great many Men.

The 30. In the Afternoon the Cannon and heavy Baggage were ſent from the Camp.

On the 31. Five Thouſand Horſe being ordered for a Rear-Guard to Repreſs any Sallies, the whole Army Decamped, and marched off in very good Order, and without any diſturbance from the Enemy, towards *Clonmel*; from whence a ſtrong Detachment, under the Command of Lieutenant General *Douglas*, and Major General *Kirk*, was ordered towards *Cork* and *Kin-ſale*. His Majeſty having given the neceſſary Orders, diſpoſed the Army, and named the Lord Viſcount *Sidney*, and *Thomas Coningsby*, Eſquire, to be Lords Juſtices of *Ireland*, went, accompanied with the Prince of *Denmark*, to *Duncannon*-Fort.

And on the 5*th*, in the Afternoon (the Wind proving fair) they Embarked, and Sailed out of the Bay of *Waterford*, accompanied with Three Yatches, Two Men of War, and ſeveral ſmall Tenders.

On the 6*th*, About Five in the Evening, His Majeſty Arrived ſafely in *Kings-Road*: His Majeſty being come a Shore, lay that Night at *Kings-Weſton* not far from *Briſtol*.

On the 7*th*, being *Sunday*, in the Morning, His Majeſty went to *Bath*, and lay the Night following at the Duke of *Beaufort*'s at *Badminton*.

Monday 7*th*, His Majeſty lay at the Duke of *Somerſet*'s at *Marlborough*.

Tueſday 8*th*, His Majeſty lay at the Caſtle of *Windſor*.

Wedneſday 9*th*, About Four in the Afternoon His Majeſty came to *Kinſinton*, attended by the great Officers of the Court, and other Perſons of the chiefeſt Quality, who went to meet him.

His Majeſty was receiv'd in all the places he paſſed through with moſt zealous Demonſtrations of Duty and Affection, and Joy for His Safe and Happy Return.

POST-SCRIPT.

'TIS equally hard to determine, whether His Majeſty, in the Action of the *Boyne*, or in His Decamping before *Lymerick*, has ſhewed moſt of a General: In the one he gave inimitable proofs of His Courage and Bravery, and to it alone we ow'd the Victory: But in Riſing before *Lymerick*, when Three of the Four Elements conſpired to the utter undoing of His Army if He had ſtaid, He has given yet a Nobler Proof of a conſummated Prudence, Warineſs and Conduct, ſeldom or never to be found in Company with ſo boundleſs a Courage. In this He has imitated *Zenophons Cyrus*, who valued himſelf more upon the Title of, the Father of his Soldiers, than all the great Names his *Perſian* Admirers beſtowed upon him; and who was heard often to ſay, *He had rather Save one of his own, than Cut off a Thouſand of his Enemies.* One of the greateſt Men of the laſt Age, in his Dying Advice to his Son, who was to Succeed him in the Kingdom of *Spain*, tells him, *'Tis one of the trueſt Politicks of a King, or a General, to know the Critick Moment wherein 'tis fit to abandon the Enterpriſe; for want of which fore-ſight on the one hand* (adds *Philip* II.) *the greateſt Misfortunes have befallen them; as on the other hand,*

the exact obſervance of it has produced, in the end, the greateſt and happieſt advantages. Thereafter he gives his Son ſeveral incident Circumſtances, that ought to determine a King or a General when 'tis time to leave off the preſent Execution of a Deſign, whereof this is one; 'When Nature, and Things not in our 'Power do concur, to render the Attempt 'either impoſſible of it ſelf, or not able to 'counter-balance the Expence, though it 'ſhould ſucceed. One would almoſt think that in theſe Words, *Philip*, by I know not what Inſtinct, ſhould have meant this Advice to the great Grand-child of his inveterate Enemy *William* of *Orange*, rather than to *Philip* the III. for it meets in every Act with His Majeſties Caſe before *Lymerick:* It was the ſwelling of the *Shannon*, the falling down of the Buckets of Heaven, the nature of the Soil, and the approaching Seaſon of the Year, all of them things not lying within our Power, that rendred the Enterpriſe upon *Lymerick*, either impoſſible, or if at all Succeſsful, not capable to Counterbalance the certain inconveniences and Loſſes that muſt have attended it.

'Tis certain, That in all the Actions of War, there is none wherein a General, has occaſion to ſhew more of his Wiſdom, than in Beſieging of Towns; and to determine, whether to continue or raiſe a Siege, many times is the trueſt Touchſtone of his Skill, both in War and Politicks. How many diſmal Examples could there be inſtanced from the *Greek* and *Roman* Hiſtorians, of continuing a Siege too long, in ſpite of juſt reaſon to the contrary: A famous inſtance of which we have in the preceding Age, which occaſioned the loſs of a Battle to the *French* Army, of the Dutchy of *Millan* to the *French* Crown, and of his Liberty to a *French* King. *Francis* I. having forced his Paſſage into *Italy*, in order to recover his pretended Right to the Dutchy of *Millan*; he came at firſt to lay Siege to the Strong Caſtle of *Pavie*, with a very brave and numerous Army: At firſt the Enterprize ſeemed very favourable; but a little after, *partly by the ſwelling of the River, partly by the continual Rains, and partly from the Seaſon of the Year*, the *French* Army began to diminiſh daily, and then the hopes of Taking the Town every day grew leſs. Notwithſtanding all theſe Circumſtances, which ought in reaſon to have determined *Francis* I. to raiſe the Siege of *Pavie* (as the very like has wiſely determined His Majeſty to raiſe that of *Lymerick*;) That Prince would not be prevailed with, by all the Inſinuations of his beſt Officers, to give it over for that Juncture: In ſhort, he lay before the Town till he was forced to a Battle, the moſt Fatal the *French* have Fought near theſe Three Ages; in which he was taken Priſoner, and had the Mortification to be carried to *Madrid* in that Quality.

F I N I S.

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